

tion. Put it in the Constitution, and what would follow? It would follow, that the Constitution must protect every man in his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" * * *

You would find it interfering with the institutions of the State, and it would lead our country rapidly to destruction. But why do I speculate upon the future? Let me say before this, our Union would be obliterated forever. It would become as *intolerable* and *hateful*, as its past has been *beneficent* and *glorious*!"

The less Mr. Breckinridge and his confederates think of that instrument, the more the people of the North are disposed to prize it.

N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

After the State elections next week, our friends who have hitherto made themselves active in promoting the circulation of the *Era*, will receive from us a circular concerning the business of renewing subscriptions, and containing the accounts of subscribers. We hope, through their kind efforts, to secure the continuance of our campaign subscribers.

We devote much space this week to an exhibition of Buchananism in the South. Let the Democracy of Pennsylvania understand who their allies are, and what they are driving at.

CONSERVATISM AND THE DISUNIONISTS.

The timid Conservatives who support James Buchanan under the impression that his election will put an end to agitation, and inaugurate an Administration peaceful at home and abroad, should reconsider the question.

General Pierce was a man not given to contention. There was nothing in his character to authorize the prediction that he would voluntarily blow up an excitement on the Slavery question, or originate measures necessarily involving its serious agitation. But, the Slave Interests, which shrinks from no movement calculated to augment its power, exacted from him, as the price of its support, conformity to its policy, and the moment he was elected, surrounded him with its counsellors. Deficient in devotion to Freedom as a Principle, with no clear intelligence of the despotism of Slavery, with little moral courage, and less forecast, he bowed to their dictation, and became the instrument of their ambition; and, in carrying out their demands, found himself, without having deliberately intended it, the worst agitator of the country. What has Conservatism gained by this adventure?

James Buchanan, his Northern friends tell us, a peace-loving man—not in favor of rash experiments—not devoted to any sectional interest—pledged by his character to do justice at home and abroad. He is a respectable man—dresses in black—wears a white neck-cloth—always sedate and decorous. He is Conservatism embodied.

Let us see. He has never been a bold leader of his Party, but always an uncomplaining follower. With inclinations once on the side of Liberty, he has never hesitated to sacrifice them at the demand of the Slave Power. Among all our public men, that denominating Interest has found none more amiable and accommodating. We know of no draft it made upon him which he has protested. He does not believe, any more than General Pierce did four years ago, in the Political Despotism of Slavery.

He has not a particle more firmness or courage than General Pierce has. As from the latter, so from Mr. Buchanan, was strict conformity to the policy of Despotism exacted, as the price of its support. Had his friends in the Convention refused to endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to pledge him to the enforcement of the acts of the bogus Legislature in Kansas, and to commit him to the policy of Slavery-Extension, as practically carried out by the present Administration, he could never have been nominated. His nomination was the endorsement of the Slavey-Propagandists flagrantly initiated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Power which determined the issues in his nomination, and is now endeavoring to consolidate the slave States in his support, and seduce just enough free States to secure his election, will, if successful, govern him.

What is there in Mr. Buchanan which authorizes the faintest hope that he will prove refractory? Yielding, submissively throughout his vigorous manhood, can you expect the man of seventy suddenly to harden into iron? He will remain still, mere clay in the hands of the potter. He who has never denied any demand of the Slave Power, will not dare to defy the counsellors it will dictate to him. He will be but the instrument of the same Power which has laid open the Territories of the Union to Slavery, forced the evil upon Kansas, cursed it with fraud, violence, and such a code as can never be obeyed without ignominy, and has insidiously provided conspiracy against the Union. And is it to this instrument that Conservatism looks to still agitation and tranquillity?

Who are his supporters in the Slave States? Men who sneer at the "greasy mechanics" of the North; who hold that the only fit and comfortable condition of the laborer's Slavery; who denounce the mechanics of the slave States as disloyal, when they cry out against slave competition; who recklessly assail the merchants of Southern cities, as traitorous, whenever they choose to withhold their support from the favorite candidates of the Plantation Oligarchy; who discourse on the blessings of a Dissolution of the Union, and announce that the Union must and shall be destroyed, should Mr. Buchanan fail to receive votes enough to elect him. These are his supporters—and is it by bringing such men into power and consideration, that the peace and harmony of the country are to be secured? Will the People of the Free States be conciliated by an Administration shaped and colored by such influences? Will their alarm, their distrust, their indignation, their resentment, their determination to right the wrong of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise be extinguished by the ascendancy of men ready to advise to insult to injury, full of cursing and bitterness, bent on prostituting the Federal Government to the aggrandizement of an Interest which fears God, and regards not man?

Look at the confidential friends of Mr. Buchanan in the free States—Forney, Sickles, Sanders. Are their names good for a wise,

peace-loving, conservative Administration? Remember the Ostend Manifesto—that robber declaration—that insult to the civilization of the nineteenth century. Will the man who plotted in solemn conclave the robbery of a nation with which we were at peace, bound by a sacred treaty of amity, and openly attempted to justify it, on the tyrant's plea of necessity, for the purpose of bringing into this Union six hundred thousand more slaves, and giving the Slave Power a preponderance in the Senate, be likely to fulfil the millennial expectations of dreamy Conservatism?

The mischievous agitators are the Disunionists and Propagandists who support Mr. Buchanan? If they succeed, they will be more insolent and aggressive than ever. They will claim the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been ratified, and the dogma of the nationality of Slavery, has been sanctioned by a majority of the American People. They will regard and treat the free States as conquered provinces, whose people can always be frightened into submission by the threat of Disunion; and the threat will be repeated as often as necessary, with increased confidence in its potency.

Does any sane man expect that excitement under such provocation would die away? No! The revolution in the free States, disappointed of its aim, checked by a temporary reverse, would rise and sweep onward with irresistible force, to its consummation. Then will a race of riyah with John C. Calhoun for the favor of the South, and used his influence to corrupt and prostitute the press. Step by step, the politicians and presses of the Democratic school descended from the high and honorable position which they had attained as the advocates of Freedom, until their whole character was changed. They have become the unscrupulous champions and the truculent instruments of the vilest despotism and slavery which the world ever saw. From being the uncompromising advocates of the sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal," they have come to insist that the masses of men—the laboring classes, whether white or black—were born to be slaves; that Slavery is the natural and the happiest condition of the laboring classes, that "free society is a failure," and that the self-evident truths of the Declaration are "self-evident lies." These are the very words used by Senator Pettit, of Indiana, in his speech in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and was received with applause by the South. The Richmond *Enquirer*, formerly the organ of Freedom, is now the peculiar organ of these abominable sentiments. Still, it holds its position as one of the most authoritative exponents of "Democracy," and is the trusted organ of Wise, Mason, and Hunter. We therefore quote it as the highest Democratic authority—higher than the Washington Union, since it has a vitality of its own, while the Union is the mere mouthpiece and stenographer of the "Democratic" President, removable at his will, and subsisting by his bounty. With these prelatory remarks, we call in the *Enquirer* as a witness, and quote it with day and date. We happen to have a dozen or so copies in hand, of a recent date. If our quotations were to run back twelve months, we might find still greater gems of "Democracy" thought.

The *Enquirer* defines the object of the St. Louis Conference and Manifesto, as follows, on the 14th August last past:

"It was with the view of countering the cunning diplomacy of the European Cabinets, and of protecting American interests from the irreparable injury threatened in the scheme of Africanizing Cuba, that the President proposed a consultation of our leading representatives abroad. The idea of the "Ostend Conference" was suggested by the necessities of self-defense."

In 1832, the *Enquirer* demanded Emancipation for Virginia; in 1836, the same paper justifies Mr. Buchanan's threat of war upon Spain, to prevent Emancipation in Cuba. "Africanization" means Emancipation, nothing more. The *Enquirer* devotes a column to the subject, but we give it tenor in the above.

The blessings of Slavery and the curse of free society are illustrated in an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of August 26th, as follows:

"We are in the midst of the mightiest intellectual, moral, and social movement that the world has ever known, whether we consider the ability of its leaders, the zeal and number of its proselytes, or the destructiveness of its purposes. The idea of the "Ostend Conference" is that of nothing but the price of negroes and the election of Buchanan. And what, reader, would you suppose is the offence of Mr. Botta? His offence hath this extent, no more: he denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a fraud, and act of bad faith. The following specimens from Governor Wise's speech of the 20th ultimo will show what Democracy means in Virginia:

"God only knows what the real intent of the speech was; but I have no hesitation in saying that I regard John Minor Botts as a traitor to the cause of the Slavey-Propagandists, and of the pending war, for his speech is a violation of the principles of the Constitution, and of the Missouri Compromise."

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POLITICAL NEWS.

Next Tuesday, the 14th, elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, for members of Congress—25 in Pennsylvania, 21 in Ohio, and 11 in Indiana. In Pennsylvania, a Canal Commissioner, Auditor, and Surveyor, are to be chosen, and a State Legislature, which must elect a United States Senator. There are but two State tickets in the field—the Buchanan and the Opposition, the latter embracing Fremont and Fillmore men.

In Ohio, Judges of the Supreme Court, an Attorney General, School Commissioners, and Commissioners of Public Works, are to be chosen; and there are three tickets, Republican, Buchanan, and Know-Nothing. A Governor and State officers generally are to be elected.

We have no doubt that the popular vote in Indiana and Ohio will be largely Republican; but, owing to the distracting element of Know-Nothingism, some of the Buchanan candidates for Congress may succeed, especially as they are cool enough to pretend to be Anti-Nebraska, and to claim the nomination of Buchanan as a triumph over the Pierce dynasty.

We have great hopes of success in Pennsylvania. The Buchanan men, having got over the shock of the Maine election, have been encouraging themselves with the notion of a reaction in the Keystone State; but there is more desperation than confidence in their bragging.

Three weeks from next Tuesday, the People will decide the great Question whether Kansas is to be Free or not—whether Slavery Propagandists is to be perpetuated as the ruling Power or not—whether the Disunionists are to control the Federal Government, and use it for the advancement of their treasonable designs, or not—whether, in a word, Buchanan or Fremont is to be the President of the United States.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* (October 4th) prophesies the growth and permanence of the Republican party, should it succeed in the coming election, and is sure it will resort to extreme measures. "Shall she (the South) wait the onset?" it cries, "hampered by a Constitution which sits light as air on her adversaries? Will it be compatible with her honor and safety to remain subject to that Government?" Why ask these questions, Mr. *Enquirer*? We thought you had decided it long since. Are you shaking in the wind?

The same number of the paper has a long article announcing a settled opinion, entertained for some time by the editors, that Buchanan and Breckinridge will be certainly elected. All your Disunion thunder, then, is only for Buncombe, after all!

Mr. FORNEY, according to the New York *Herald*, has been making a speech at Reading, Pennsylvania, in which he told his hearers that the only way to save the Union was to vote for Mr. Buchanan—that the South would not consent that Kansas should be a Free State, or any other man fill the Presidential chair—and they might therefore just as well make up their minds to vote for him. Mr. F. must have a high idea of the people of his own State. Next Tuesday will show how far they can be bullied.

The *Georgian Journal*, (Georgia), Oct. 2d, after a most fiery diatribe against the Republicans and the Union, thus evaporates:

"Now, if asked what will the South do in the event of Fremont's election? we have no answer. It asked what ought the South to do, we reply, unhesitatingly, sunder the connection with her friends, and 'hold them as we do the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.'"

The *ought* and the *will* do not always go together.

The New Orleans *Daily Bee* (La.) scours the Disunion humbug:

The *Democrat* and *Times* (Democratic) say that the Democrats took no part in the disturbance whatever. The *Democrat* also says that the disturbance was principally confined to boys.

The *Courier* (Whig) says the scene was worse than the *Disunionists* and *Indiscreet* men who attempted to abridge the liberty of speech deserve the severest reprobation.

The *Rhode Island Convention*.

Providence, Sept. 30.—The Republican Convention—day nominated the following ticket for electors: Edwin W. Lawton of Newport, Isaac Slocum of Scituate, Wm. P. Bullock of Providence, William D. Brayton of Warwick. The American Convention nominated the same ticket.

Re-nomination of Mr. Burlingame.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The clerks in the Treasury Department under Peter G. Washington were notified, on receiving their monthly pay, that they were assessed in the sum of ten per cent. on their salaries, to be used for electioneering purposes in the State of Pennsylvania. All who refused to pay were required to state the fact under their own signatures. I have this from a reliable source.

For Fremont.

The Hon. David Barclay, who represents the 22d Congressional district in Pennsylvania, composed of Warren, Venango, Clearfield, Jefferson, McKeon, and Elk, counties, generally known as the "Wild Cat" district, and who was elected by the Democrats, has renounced Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform, and come out for Fremont and Freedrom. Mr. Barclay has taken the stump, and will do good battle for the cause in this State.

From California.

The *Wellsburg (Va.) Herald*, of September 26, contains a full account of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, which met in the Melodeon Hall, Wheeling, in the 15th ult., for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket. The prominent actors in the Convention were, it is stated, formerly members of the Democratic party, and we shall behold such a stampede from the ranks of the Disunion Democracy as has not its parallel since 1847.

Fremont's Electoral Ticket in Virginia.

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The Committee on the Formation of an Electoral Ticket reported the following:

Senatorial Electors.

J. C. Underwood, of Clark county.

Thos. J. Hewitt, of Hancock county.

District Electors.

George Rye.

Dr. Levi P. Kim.

John Atkinson.

Richard Brennan.

George Whittum.

11. O. W. Roberts.

D. H. Fravel.

12. Joseph Barr.

J. B. Brown.

13. Asa Banning.

7. C. Dillingham.

In accordance with a resolution, the Chairman appointed Geo. Rye, Dr. Thoburn, Thos. Hornbake, S. H. Woodward, Isaac Cooper, and I. M. Pumphrey, a State Executive Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That, in relation to the late attempt to put down the Republican Association in this city, we are happy to proclaim that those engaged in the mob, and their endorsers, received no countenance from the respectable citizens of this city; and that our dear Mayor, in his proclamation, has spoken the sentiments of a great majority of the citizens of Wheeling, in regard to the freedom of speech.

"The *Wellsburg Herald* says: 'It will be seen, to reference to the proceedings of the Republican Convention, recently held in Wheeling, that our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Joseph Applegate, Esq., has been appointed one of the electors. He represents the first district. As Governor Wise at one time 'held God that there was no man published in that district,' the Judge need not be afraid of his speeches, as he has been criticized by the press. He only avoids using 'insinuatory' language, will get along fine.' It will be seen that Thos. J. Hewitt and Richard Brennan, Esq., of Hancock, county, are also on the electoral ticket. All the above named have been heretofore prominent and influential members of the Democratic party. Two years since, Mr. Hewitt represented Hancock in the Legislature of Virginia."

Shakers for Fremont.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "A gentleman who was at the Shaker establishment in Lebanon, last Sunday, states that he heard Eliza Evans deliver a very earnest and effective Republican discourse to four hundred of his Shaker brethren, all of whom intend to vote for Freedom and Fremont in November next."

N. P. WILLIS, who says he has never taken any part in politics before, has come out for Fremont, who seems to have secured the warm support of the literary community generally.

Republican Meeting.

Cincinnati, October 3.—Gordon Chase delivered an address to a crowded audience at the German Institute, last night. At the same time, there was another Republican meeting in the Sixth street market place, which was addressed by W. H. Gibson, Secretary of State. Both were spirited affairs.

Buffalo, October 3.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans was held last night. Speeches were made by Mr. Hecker of Illinois, Mr. Munch of Missouri, and others. Afterwards they had a grand torchlight procession.

Pierce Democrats.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "In a single Fremont Club in Milwaukee there are four hundred and fifty members who voted for Pierce in 1852. The accession to the Republican cause in other parts of the State, we are informed, are on a similar scale."

Fremont Electoral Ticket in Missouri.

Translated from the *New York Evening Post*, of the "Revolution of the West" of the 27th September, 1856.

A MANIFESTO.

St. Louis, September 23.—Missouri, will she remain a slave?—The Presidential campaign is to be perpetuated as the ruling Power or not—whether the Disunionists are to control the Federal Government, and use it for the advancement of their treasonable designs, or not—whether, in a word, Buchanan or Fremont is to be the President of the United States.

What we have to do is to be Free or not—whether Slavery Propagandists is to be perpetuated as the ruling Power or not—whether the Disunionists are to control the Federal Government, and use it for the advancement of their treasonable designs, or not—whether, in a word, Buchanan or Fremont is to be the President of the United States.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

KANSAS.

The following correspondence, which we extract from the *Leavenworth Union*, the Pro-Slavery court journal of Kansas, (the offices of all the Free State papers, except, possibly, that formerly issued at Topeka, having long since been destroyed by the Rufians,) will show how the Free State men have peeled and robbed the Free State settlers to such a degree, that much suffering will ensue. Houses have been burnt, stores and houses robbed, and crops destroyed. In some cases, our party has retaliated in all these ways. Still the Free State men are the chief sufferers.

Read the correspondence:

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, September 6, 1856.

To His Excellency Governor Woodson, and

Colonel Cook, Commander of the United

States troops near Leavenworth:

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, LEAVENWORTH, K. T., September 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th instant, dated St. Louis, has just been received, and carefully noted. You state that you were peaceful, law-abiding citizens, quite prosecuting your lawful business in Leavenworth city, up to the 2d instant, when you were forcibly driven from your homes. You desire protection to your property, and the privilege of returning. I have already taken measures to ascertain the truth in the premises, and will take such action respecting your case as circumstances may require.

Very truly yours, JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

To Messrs. Norton, M. D., M. E. Clark,
Wilson, McCracken, John Randall, W.
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mann, and F. Englemann.

H. Miles Moore,
Secretary Kansas Central Committee.

Miseries of the Kansas Civil War, as described
by a Border Free Press.

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Executive Office, September 7, 1856.

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of the Kansas State Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of yesterday, addressed to Colonel Cook and myself, asking that the roads leading from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and from Lawrence to Westport, should be opened, so that you can get provisions for your people, was received to-day about

noon.

The roads in question are closed at this time, generally, which I do not doubt, to the convenience of all necessary of your people, you must be aware that it is the natural and inevitable result of the present revolutionary position in which you have found your own account, most unfortunately placed yourselves. So long as you continue to hold yourselves in such a position, it is unnecessary for me to say to you, the Government cannot comply with your request. If you really desire the protection of the Government, it is your obvious duty to respect and submit to the laws of the Territory, organized by the Government of the United States and established upon its ruins you called "old Kansas."

But give a sufficient explanation of this effect, that you will *quietly submit to the enforcement of the Territorial laws*, by the Territorial officers, until said laws are modified, repealed, or declared invalid by the courts, and I assure you and your people, that your request will not only be promptly complied with, but that the whole civil and military power of the Government will be exerted to protect you fully in all your lawful rights of person and property; and I would take the liberty of invoking you, in the name of our common country, and for the sake of all that is near and dear to American citizens, to do so at once, that peace and harmony may once more prevail.

Very respectfully yours,

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Copy of a Private Letter from the Rev. J. H. Byrd, of Leavenworth, K. T.

LAURENCE, K. T., Sept. 17, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER: I am still an exile from my family. Governor Geary is earnestly striving to secure and maintain the peace of the Territory; but it is a difficult undertaking. He sent a messenger last night, on the way to Washington, with dispatches.

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As soon as the Governor can get rid of the Railroads in this part of the Territory, and secure the inhabitants from their depredations, we hope he will make it safe for those living on the Missouri lines to return home.

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